- Preventive interventions for high risk population through targeted interventions adopting a multi-pronged strategy including - counseling and behaviour change communication.

- Preventive interventions for the general population through grammes for blood safety, voluntary counseling and testing services, prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV, Information Education and Communication (IEC) & awareness building among adolescents and sensitization for the AIDS Vaccine Initiative.

- Provision of low cost care and support services by providing community care services, treatment of opportunistic infections and prevention of occupational exposure.

- Collaborative efforts to promote inter-sectoral programme activities including workplace interventions and public-prival . nerships.

- Building technical and managerial capacities for programme implementation through Surveillance, Training, Monitoring and Evaluation, Technical resource groups, operational research and Programme management.

Benefits for the BPL families

*524. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of people living below the poverty line on an average in the country and also in different States and Union Territories;

(b) the benefits that are extended to these BPL families; and

(c) the effect of the benefits on the reduction of percentage of BPL families during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR) : (a) State-wise details of the percentage of people, living below the poverty line, in the country, as estimated by the Planning Commission for the year 1999-2000, are k» the Statement. *{See* below/

(b) Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation has been

implementing through the State Governments/UTs. a Centrally Sponsored Urban Poverty Alleviation Scheme, namely, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997, with a view to providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under-employed poor through, firstly, encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by those, who have studied upto the 9th standard and secondly, by providing wage employment by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in the rural areas of the country. Detailed objectives of SGRY and SGSY are as under:—

SAMPOORNA GRAMIN ROZGAR YOJANA (SGRY): The objective of the programme is to provide additional wage employment in the rural areas, as also, food security, alongside the creation of durable community, social and economic infrastructure in the rural areas. The programme is self-targeting in nature with special emphasis to provide Wage Employment to women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and parents of children, withdrawn from hazardous occupations.

SWARNAJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY): To bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line by organizing them into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilisation, their training and capacity building and provision of income-generating assets through a mix of Bank Credit and Government Subsidy.

(c) As per the estimation made by the Planning Commission, the percentage of the persons, living below the poverty line, at the all India level has declined from 36.97% in 1993-94 to 26.10% in 1999-2000.

Statement

Number and percentage of population below poverty line by States 1999-2000

(30 days Recall Period)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persr is (Lakhs)	% of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.13	11.05	60.88	26.63	119.01	15.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.80	40.04	0.18	7,47	3.98	3347
3.	Assam	92.17	40.04	2.38	7.47	94.55	36.09
4.	Bihar	376.51	44.30	49.13	32.91	425.64	42.60
5.	Goa	0.11	1.35	0.59	7.52	070	4.40
6.	Gujarat	39.80	13.17	28.09	15.59	67.89	14.07
7.	Haryana	11.94	8.27	5.39	9.99	17.34	8.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.84	7.94	0.29	4.63	5.12	7.63
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.97	3.97	0.49	1.98	3.46	3.48
10.	Karnataka	59.91	17.38	44.49	25.25	104.40	20.04
11.	Kerala	20.97	9.38	20.07	20.27	41.04	12.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	217.32	37.06	81.22	38.44	298.54	37.43
13.	Maharashtra	125.12	23.72	102.87	26.81	227.99	25.02
14.	Manipur	6.53	40.04	0.66	7.47	7.19	28.54
15.	Meghalaya	7.89	40.04	0.34	7.47	8.23	33.87
16.	Mizoram	1.40	40.04	0.45	7.47	1.85	19.47
17.	Nagaland	5.21	40.04	0.28	7.47	5.49	32.67
18.	Orissa	143.69	48.01	25.40	42.83	169.09	47.15
19.	Punjab	10.20	6.35	4.29	5.75	14.49	6.16
20.	Rajasthan	55.06	13.74	26.78	19.85	81.83	15.28
21.	Sikkim	2.00	40.04	004	7.47	2.05	36.55
22.	Tamil Nadu	80.51	20.55	49.97.	22.11	130.48	21.12
23.	Tripura	12.53	40.4	0.49	747	13.02	34.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	412.01	31.22	117.88	30.89	529.89	31.15
25.	West Bengal	180.11	31.85	33.38	14.86	213.49	27.02
26.	A. & N. Islands	0.58	20.55	0.24	22.11	0.82	20.99
27.	Chandigarh	0.06	5.75	0.45	5.75	0.51	5.75
28.	D. & N. Haveli	0.30	17.57	0.03	13.52	0.33	17.14
29.	Daman & Diu	0.01	1.35	0.05	7.52	0.06	4.44
30.	Delhi	0.7	0.40	11.42	9.42	11.49	8.2*
31.	Lakshadweep	0.03	9.38	0.08	20.27	0.11	15.60
32.	Pondicherry	0.64	20.55	1.77	22.11	2.41	21.67
	TOTAL	1932.43	27.09	670.07	23.62	2602.50	26.10

SOURCE : Poverty Estimates for 1999-2000 issued by the Planning Commission through Press release dated 22nd February 2001, based on 55th round of NSSO survey data on consumer expenditure.